Landform Map of Canada

prepared for the Environmental Protection Section of the Office of the U.S. Quartermaster General by Erwin Raisz in 1950

Hydrography by Robert L. Williams

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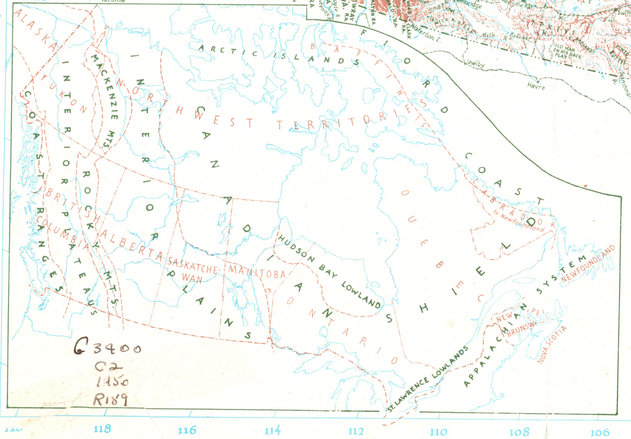
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles



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Sources of data include: Topographic and geologic maps, aerial photographs, and information from United States and Canadian governmental agencies and individual experts.

Only the most important railways are shown.

Explanation of terms:

1. Drumlins: rounded elongate oval hills of ice-borne debris about ½ - 1 mile wide, and 100-200 feet high.
2. Eskers: narrow dike-like sand and gravel ridges 20-100 feet high, some more than 50 miles long, now often used as highways of travel for man and caribou.
3. Glacial Troughs: u-shaped valleys - channels of former ice rivers.
4. Raised Beaches: low sand ridges roughly parallel with coastline but lying from zero to about 500 feet above sea level.
5. Joint-controlled Shield: low but ragged ice-carved upland, valleys often follow joint cracks in bedrock, covers most of eastern half of Canada.
6. Lineation: marked parallelism of low ridges and valleys.

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection with standard parallels 55° and 65°

Prepared at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. in 1949

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